

Different things can be studied with the same knowledge

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[This small piece of writing may not provide any immediate mean to improve the quality of education, but, this would definitely help one to identify the irrefutable philosophical basis with which the quality of education be improved by eliminating the misconceptions which bring down the quality of education.]

Different things can be studied with the same knowledge. There must be some knowledge which is applicable to more than one thing, if different things can be studied with the same knowledge. What knowledge is applicable to more than one thing? Is no knowledge applicable to more than one thing? One must know the difference between a thing and its properties in order to answer this question. A property is not a thing. But, it is not also nothing. Everyone who cannot find the difference between a thing and its properties cannot tell what knowledge is applicable to more than one thing. There is a one to one relationship between the properties of things and our knowledge about things. Firstly, nothing can be studied without the knowledge of its properties. Secondly, we cannot know about that which has no property.

If there is no property that is true about x , then $\sim(x \text{ exists})$.

There is at least one property which is true of x , means, x exists.

$(x \text{ exists}) \leftrightarrow EF(Fx)$.

$\sim(x \text{ exist}) \leftrightarrow \sim EF(Fx)$.

We cannot know about that which has no property.

What knowledge is applicable to more than one thing?

Any property which can be found in more than one thing is a common property. Any property which cannot be found in more than one thing is a special property.

The knowledge of the common properties is applicable to more than one thing because a common property can be found in more than one thing. The knowledge of a special property is not applicable to more than one thing because a special property cannot be found in more than one thing.

No knowledge is applicable to more than one thing if things have no common property. Is no knowledge applicable to more than one thing? No knowledge can be applied by more than one person in the absence of common properties among things. Is no knowledge used by more than one person?

Students should learn how to use the knowledge which is applicable to more than one thing in their studies. Teachers should illustrate to students how the knowledge of the common properties is applicable to more than one thing and **the students should be provided with the explicit list of common properties of known things**. Why should not students learn to use the knowledge which is applicable to more than one thing?

Everyone who proclaims that things have no common properties would not explain:
i. how a knowledge is applicable to more than one thing, and ii. how a knowledge can be used by more than one person.

How can a knowledge be applicable to more than one thing if things have no common property? How can different things be studied with the same knowledge if things have no common property? We can do medical testing for humans on fruit flies or yeast as starting points and still get results. How can this be possible if things have no common property? We cannot distinguish each other as human if no property is common to us. Research is the search to find whether the property identified through a one is common to all or not.

Aren't the following properties found in more than one thing?

1. Divisibility: x/y
2. Comparability: Is $x > y$?
3. Connectivity: Is $y = f(x)$?
4. Disturbability: Is x constant?
5. Reorderability: $[x = cy] \leftrightarrow [c = x/y] \leftrightarrow [y = x/c]$
6. Substitutability:
 $y = a+b \dots (1)$
 $x = cy \dots (2)$
 By substituting (1) in (2),
 $x = c(a+b)$
7. Satisfiability:
 Can $(y = 2)$ satisfy $(5y = 10)$?
 Yes. $(y = 2)$ can satisfy $(5y = 10)$.

 Can $(y = 3)$ satisfy $(5y = 10)$?
 No. $(y = 3)$ cannot satisfy $(5y = 10)$.

The properties which are listed above are found in more than one thing. The knowledge of these properties is applicable to more than one thing. These are the properties which are routinely studied through each thing by different people in different ways.

Is 'x'	x	Me	You	Cow	Idea	Atom
divisible?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
comparable?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
connectable?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
disturbable?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
reorderable?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
substitutable?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
satisfiable?		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

where $x = \text{anything, or anyone.}$

Do students need special intelligence to study the common properties of things?

Students do not need special intelligence to study the common properties of things. Is the intellect of the students inferior to the intellect of the teachers who also routinely study divisibility, comparability, connectivity, disturbability, reorderability, substitutability, and satisfiability of things?

Aren't our activities limited by the properties of things?

- People/things cannot be divided if they do not have divisibility.
- People/things cannot be compared if they do not have comparability.
- People/things cannot be connected if they do not have connectivity.
- People/things cannot be disturbed if they do not have disturbability.
- People/things cannot be reordered if they do not have reorderability.
- People/things cannot be substituted if they do not have substitutability.
- People/things cannot be satisfied if they do not have satisfiability.

Not only our studies, but every activity of our life is completely limited by the properties of things.

One's capacity to study things is independent of the knowledge acquired through education. No study is random process. Every scientific method of study is a *structured process* whose logical structure is based on the *knowledge of the common properties* observed of different familiar things.

We cannot distinguish each other as human if no property is common to us. Research is the search to find whether the property identified through a one is common to all or not.

Therefore, anyone who really wants to be intelligent (in the true sense) and improve the quality of education must first learn to distinguish the common properties of things. All the other problems which wreck the quality of education will go off on its own, if one learns that different things can be studied with the same knowledge and if one learns to apply the knowledge which applicable to more than one thing.

Reference:

1. Analytical Wiki by the same author
<http://analytical.wikia.com>